

MASx52: Assignment 1

Solutions and discussion are written in blue. A sample mark scheme, with a total of 20 marks, is given in red, with each mark placed after the statement/deduction for which the mark would be given. As usual, mathematically correct solutions that follow a different method would be marked analogously.

1. Recall the one-period market, and its parameters r, u, d, p_u, p_d and s . We assume that $d < 1 + r < u$.
 - (a) At time $t = 0$ our portfolio contains 2 unit of cash and 3 units of stock. What is the value of our portfolio at time $t = 0$? If we hold this portfolio until time $t = 1$, what is its new value?
 - (b) A rival investor holds a portfolio containing 3 units of cash and 2 unit of stock. Under what condition (on the parameters) can we be *certain* that our own portfolio will have a strictly greater value at time $t = 1$?

Solution.

- (a) At time $t = 0$, our portfolio has value $2 + 3s$. [1] At time $t = 1$, our portfolio has value $2(1 + r) + 3S_1$ where S_1 is a random variable with $\mathbb{P}[S_1 = su] = p_u$ and $\mathbb{P}[S_1 = sd] = p_d$. [1]

Pitfall: You are asked for the value, and not the expected value.

- (b) The value of the rival investors portfolio at time $t = 1$ is $3(1 + r) + 2S_1$. [1] This means that our own portfolio is worth strictly more when

$$2(1 + r) + 3S_1 > 3(1 + r) + 2S_1$$

or, equivalently, when

$$S_1 > 1 + r.$$

[1] To be certain that this inequality holds occurs, we must consider a ‘worst case scenario’ for the value of S_1 . That is, we are certain that our own portfolio will have greater value if and only if

$$sd > 1 + r.$$

[1] (In words, this equation says that stock is certain to outperform cash.)

Pitfall: There is only one type of stock in the one-period model, so we own the same type of stock as our rival (i.e. if theirs goes up/down, so does ours).

2. Let $\Omega = \{HH, HT, TH, TT\}$, representing two coin tosses each of which may show either H (head) or T (tail). Let $X : \Omega \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ be the toss in which the first head occurred, or zero if no heads occurred:

$$X = \begin{cases} 0 & \text{if } \omega = TT \\ 1 & \text{if } \omega = HT \text{ or } \omega = HH \\ 2 & \text{if } \omega = TH. \end{cases}$$

Let Y be the total number of heads that occurred in both tosses.

- (a) Write down the sets $X^{-1}(0)$, $X^{-1}(1)$ and $X^{-1}(2)$.
- (b) List the elements of $\sigma(X)$.
- (c) Is Y measurable with respect to $\sigma(X)$? Justify your answer.

Solution.

- (a) The pre-images are $X^{-1}(0) = \{TT\}$, $X^{-1}(1) = \{HT, HH\}$ and $X^{-1}(2) = \{TH\}$. [2]
- (b) $\sigma(X) = \left\{ \emptyset, \Omega, \{TT\}, \{HT, HH\}, \{TH\}, \{TT, HT, HH\}, \{TT, TH\}, \{HT, HH, TH\} \right\}$.
[2] (To construct $\sigma(X)$, we start by adding in the pre-images from (a), along with \emptyset and Ω , and then include all the unions and complements that we can make from currently added subset of Ω , until we can't find any new ones.)
- (c) We note that (for example) $Y^{-1}(1) = \{HT, TH\}$ [1] which is not an element of $\sigma(X)$. Hence Y is not $\sigma(X)$ -measurable. [1]

3. Let $\Omega = \{1, 2, 3, 4, 5\}$, representing one roll of a five sided dice. In each case, match the σ -field to the information it contains.

- (a) $\{\emptyset, \Omega, \{1\}, \{2, 3, 4, 5\}\}$
- (b) $\sigma(\{1, 2, 3\}, \{3, 4, 5\})$
- (c) $\{\emptyset, \Omega, \{1\}, \{2, 3, 4\}, \{5\}, \{1, 2, 3, 4\}, \{2, 3, 4, 5\}, \{1, 5\}\}$
- (i) If the roll was less than or equal to 3.
- (ii) If the roll was the minimum possible value, or the maximum possible value, or neither.
- (iii) If the roll was equal to 3, or strictly less three, or strictly greater than 3.
- (iv) If the roll was a 1 or not.

Solution. (a)-(iv), (b)-(i), (c)-(ii) [3]

4. Let X be a random variable.

- (a) Show that $Y = \cos X$ is also a random variable.
- (b) For which $p \in [1, \infty)$ do we have $Y \in L^p$?

Solution.

- (a) By definition,

$$\cos x = \sum_{i=0}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^i x^{2i}}{(2i)!},$$

which is an infinite series that converges for all $x \in \mathbb{R}$.

Recall that adding together random variables gives random variables, that multiplying together random variables gives random variables [2]. Using these facts repeatedly, we have that

$$\begin{aligned} Y_n(\omega) &= \sum_{i=0}^n \frac{(-1)^i (X_n(\omega))^{2i}}{(2i)!} \\ &= 1 - \frac{X_n(\omega)^2}{2} + \frac{X_n(\omega)^4}{24} - \dots + \frac{(-1)^n (X_n(\omega))^{2n}}{(2n)!} \end{aligned}$$

is a random variable, for each $n \in \mathbb{N}$. [1] By definition of \cos , we have $Y(\omega) = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} Y_n(\omega)$ for all $\omega \in \Omega$. Since limits of random variables (when they exist) are also random variables, Y is a random variable. [1]

Pitfall: The $\sum_0^\infty \dots$ is an infinite sum – a limit of the finite sums.

(b) Recall that $|\cos x| \leq 1$ for all $x \in \mathbb{R}$. Hence $|Y| \leq 1$, and hence by monotonicity of \mathbb{E} ,

$$\mathbb{E}[|Y|^p] \leq \mathbb{E}[1^p] = 1.$$

[1] Therefore, $Y \in L^p$ for all $p \in [1, \infty)$. [1]